

MISTAKEN FOR AN AMERICAN

Experiences of a Sea Captain.

STONED BY SPANIARDS

The Mob Tea's Old Glory to Ribbons.

SPAIN'S NEW NAVAL MOVE

Will Send a Powerful Squadron With 15,000 Troops to Crush Dewey at Manila—The Oregon Reported Safe But Her Position Kept Secret—Japan Favors the Anglo American Alliance. Manila Effectually Blockaded.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 18.—Captain Wood of the British steamship Elswick, which arrived here from Huelva, reports that he had an eventful experience in the Spanish port. He arrived there on April 22d to take on a cargo of 300 tons of sulphur for Baltimore. Public sentiment was running against America and Americans and he gave it out that his cargo was destined for Rotterdam. He had loaded 3300 tons by April 27th, when he thought discretion the better part of valor and weighed anchor. "When the Spaniards found out I was going to the United States," said Captain Wood, "they became wild with rage and refused to put another pound of the cargo into the ship. "A mob came down to the dock and began rioting. They were armed with sticks and stones as well as big knives. They expressed their hatred for Englishmen just as much as for Americans and declared they would destroy my ship and all aboard. I decided to get away as soon as possible. "I gave orders to get ready for sea and visited the Venezuelan consul, who represented the United States government, to have my papers attended to. "I had no sooner left the ship than a crowd began following me, hooting at me. I paid no attention and continued on up the street until I reached the Alston hotel, where the consulate is located. The fast increasing mob gathered outside the hotel and when they discovered I was in conversation with the consul of Venezuela they stoned the place. The American flag, which was in the consul's office, was torn to ribbons and trodden upon the streets, and the American crew of arms was shattered to atoms. The cargo was kicked in the mud and spat upon. The mob then went for me. They hurled the hotel with stones and smashed every window in it. They threw a dozen or more huge stones at me, several of which just grazed my head. They then drew murderous looking knives, crying that I was an American and tried to kill me. I slipped out of the back way and by making a detour reached my ship unmolested. As soon as I got aboard I saw the mob coming down the quay, yelling like mad, and as the tug was alongside they were soon out of their reach. "Soon after we left Gibraltar, two small craft were sighted astern and it did not take us long to make them out to be Spanish torpedo boats. They were evidently in pursuit of us and for thirty miles they followed us, but when night came on we put on a full head of steam and ran for the open sea. We kept going lively all night and when day dawned our pursuers were nowhere in sight."

GOING FOR DEWEY.

Spain Playing a Gigantic Game of Bluff.

GIBRALTAR, May 18.—The first class battleship Espana, under command of Admiral Almirante, Carlos V. Alfonso XIII, Victorin and Giraldin, the auxiliary cruisers Repido, Alfonso XIII, Buenos Ayres and Antonio Lopez and three torpedo boats now at Cadix, are ready for sea. They are expected to sail for the Philippines before the end of this month with 11,000 troops.

THE OREGON.

News Received That the Battleship is Now Safe.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Secretary Long gave out the welcome information today that the battleship Oregon, the second largest craft in the American navy, had successfully completed her long trip from San Francisco, making the entire circle of South America and was now safe. Whether or not she has joined Admiral Sampson's fleet the secretary would not say.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

An Anglo-American Alliance is Endorsed.

LONDON, May 19.—The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Mr. Chamberlain's utterance has made a deep and favorable impression here. It is universally understood to refer to a possible alliance which will include Japan. I am enabled to state that Japan is ready to join England in any active and determined policy calculated to control the government of Peking, to reform the Chinese administration, to check Russia and to save China from anarchy or complete absorption. Further, I am assured that Japan is ready to place 500,000 men on the mainland besides lending the assistance of the fleet in the east to Great Britain. "The general view here is that the boldest policy is the safest. The suggestion of an Anglo-American alliance is most cordially endorsed."

MANILA BLOCKADED.

Dewey Holds Right on to His Job.

LONDON, May 19.—The correspondent at Manila of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphs under date of Friday as follows: "Despite the worries of the blockade, the spirits of the Spanish officials are well maintained. The vessels of Admiral Dewey's squadron keep their positions and content themselves with preventing all supplies from reaching the beleaguered city. In addition to the Callao, the Americans have taken some steamers which were making for the port and several coasting vessels. Nothing has yet succeeded in running the blockade."

THE "AMAZONS" RETURN.

Amateur Thespians Arrive Home and Didn't Walk, Eyether.

"The amateur theatrical company, the "Amazons," which started out from this city some time ago to give performances in the neighboring towns, returned yesterday from Visalia after producing "The Man of Nerve" in that town. They had their nerve with them, too. The aggregation of "thespians" returned by the Valley train and rode inside a coach, too. The company consists of Court Edwards, the trick bicycle rider; H. Pouchman, Tom Nelson, R. Harman, D. House, Walter Sampson and F. Lamond. At Visalia they had a little disagreement with the advance agent, but the company remained intact, although the boys did not return ridding in wealth. They say the advance press notices were very good, the "after" notices were very warm. The "Amazons" play at Sanger tonight."

RAISIN DONATION

It Is Still in the Discussion Stage.

Fourth of July Committee to Rescure the Chamber of Commerce.

The executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday. George C. Nourse presiding, Mr. M. H. Johnson, although present, was ill and unable to act as president. Mr. Nourse reported that he had seen a number of raisin growers about contributing raisins to make up a carload to be sent to Washington for the soldiers and sailors. Some of the growers expressed a willingness to contribute, while others did not become enthusiastic over the proposition. One in particular flatly refused to give a single raisin. Mr. Nourse was instructed to communicate with the growers and backers by letter to see what could be done in the matter. It was stated that the railroad company would make no reduction in the rate of shipment, giving as an excuse that the interstate commerce law forbade it. T. G. White remarked that the interstate commerce law also prohibited the issuance of passes out of a State, but no attention is paid to that. San Diego has got the start of Fresno and sent a carload of raisins to the front. The chamber has been asked to send delegates to the miners' convention to meet at Salt Lake, but none of the members desire to attend. It is a pay-your-own-expenses proposition. The committee on reduction of taxation did not report. The following named new members were elected: E. A. Cutler, N. W. Moody and Fred Dodd. Mr. V. Ashbrook from the Hundred Thousand Club requested the appointment of a committee to cooperate with a committee from that body in preparing to celebrate the Fourth of July. It was remarked that this will be a great year for patriotism, and the demonstration in honor of Independence Day will be a memorable one. Mr. Nourse left the appointment of the committee to Mr. Reichman, who will name it in a few days.

APIARISTS TO MEET.

To Market Honey on the Co-operative Plan.

The bee men of this county are discussing the matter of forming a co-operative association, something similar to that proposed by the raisin men. At present there is no wholesale market for honey here, and the apiculturists have to take their bee product to neighboring counties, where it is bought by wholesale dealers. Last year several bee men went in together and shipped a carload East, selling their honey at good figures and proving the practicability of the co-operative scheme. The next quarterly meeting of the Bee Keepers' Association of Fresno county will be held in this city on the 26th proximo, when the matter will be considered. They will also adopt a constitution and transact other business. The annual meeting of the Central California Bee Keepers' Association will meet in Hanford on June 1st.

GOOD REST FOR A WEARY HEART

William Ewart Gladstone Is Dead.

Statesman, Orator, Author and Scholar.

A Wonderful Career Covering Nearly a Century of Political History.

HAWARDEN, May 19.—Mr. Gladstone died at 5 o'clock this morning.

William Ewart Gladstone was born at Liverpool, England, December 28, 1809. He was the fourth son of Sir John Gladstone, a well known Liverpool merchant and member of parliament. He was educated at Eton and at Christ church, Oxford. In 1831 he graduated as a double first class. As a speaker in the Oxford Union Debating Society and a writer for the Eton Miscellany he showed himself a strong opponent of all advanced measures of political reform; in fact he was at that time a pronounced Conservative. The Conservative party were then looking for a promising young man who could strengthen their ranks in parliament. In response of this Gladstone was elected for the borough of Newark. In the House of Commons in 1833 the young orator made a decided impression. His manner, his voice, his distinction, his fluency were all the subject of praise and he showed great parliamentary capacity. In 1844 he was appointed junior lord of the treasury by Sir Robert Peel. In 1846 Peel made him vice-president of the board of trade and master of the Mint. He also became a member of the Privy Council, and in 1845 president of the Board of Trade. In 1847 he was elected to represent Oxford University in politics, and held the position for 18 years. In 1858 he accepted a mission to the Ionian Islands, then under British protection and while holding this office composed his masterly work on Homer and the Homeric age. In 1859 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer and in 1865 succeeded Earl Russell as leader of the House of Commons. In 1869 he became prime minister and brought about the disestablishment of the Irish church, a step which effectively changed his final severance of all ties with the Conservative party. In 1874 he resigned the leadership of the Liberal party but again became premier on the defeat of the Disraeli administration at the polls. In 1885 he once more resigned but immediately returned to power on the failure of the Salisbury administration. Mr. Gladstone now sought to inaugurate the great measure of his life, Home Rule for Ireland, but it was decisively rejected and it was not until 1892 that he was again sent for by Queen Victoria to form a cabinet. He made another effort to secure Home Rule for Ireland, which was rejected by the House of Lords, and he again resigned the premiership. From this time his health and public usefulness commenced to decline, though the familiar appellation of "The Grand Old Man" still clung to him. Although his action in regard to the disestablishment of the Anglican church in Ireland and Wales embittered the high Tory and clerical element against him he continued up to the last years of his life to read the lessons in Hawarden church, in the capacity of lay reader. Apart from his splendid career as a statesman, Mr. Gladstone would have won world wide fame by his works, "Ecco Homo," and the "Homeric Age."

THE ALABAMA.

Successful Launch of the Battleship.

Will be a More Formidable Vessel Than the Iowa.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The battleship Alabama was successfully launched at Cramp's shipyard at 12:50 p. m. There was not a hitch of any sort to mar the success of the launching. Miss Mary Rogers, daughter of Senator Morgan, christened the ship for her native state. The weather was beautiful, but only a few persons witnessed the ceremony, fear of Spanish treachery keeping the gates of the shipyard closed against all except about 200 invited guests and newspaper men. The ship can be made ready for commission in a year if the armor is delivered promptly. The Alabama is the first to be launched of three battleships of her type, the other two being the Illinois and the Wisconsin. She presents marked divergences of design from the first three, the Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts. These differences involve both the arrangement of the battery and the disposition of the armor as well as a considerable increase in size and displacement. The first types are arranged in a water line belt and casemate armaments, with the ends forward and aft protected by submerged armored decks, and their batteries mounted as follows: Four 13-inch guns in two turrets, eight 8-inch guns in four turrets, one at each corner of the superstructure and four 6-inch guns mounted below the superstructure. In the Alabama the water line armor is carried clear forward the protective deck instead of being submerged as in former ships and is raised to the level of the belt line by slopes at each side, same as in protected cruisers. The 8-inch guns of the Indiana type are done away with entirely, the main battery of the Alabama type consisting of four 13-inch guns in turrets and four 6-inch rapid firing guns, of which ten are mounted on the gun deck, eight in broadside between the turrets and two firing straight ahead forward of the foreturret on the gun deck. Four are mounted in a small redoubt on casemate deck, two on each side. The sparrows are mounted in recess ports in order to secure extensive train forward and abaft the beam. General dimensions of the Alabama class are as follows: Length over all 374 feet, breadth 72 feet, freeboard forward 20 feet, freeboard abaft the after turret 13 feet 4 inches, draught 23 feet 6 inches, displacement 11,520 tons. The gun deck is to be 16 feet wide and the estimated horse power 10,000. The main battery has already been described. The second battery consists of seventeen 6-pounder rapid fire guns, six 1-pounder rapid fire guns and four Catlings. It is a curious coincidence that the number of the new battleship Alabama, 59, is the same as the yard number of the old Alabama built for the confederacy in an English shipyard during the rebellion.

NOT GONE YET.

The Charleston Detained at the Golden Gate.

Final Preparations for the Sending of Troops to the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—The Charleston had not passed through the Golden Gate at 5 o'clock this evening, although she left Mare Island shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, bound for Manila. It is generally understood that her compasses are being adjusted near Angel Island, but there may be other reasons for the delay, as this operation usually requires but two or three hours. Her commander may be awaiting further instructions from the department at Washington, as his vessel is within reach of the government boat which plies between this city and the prisoners at Angel Island and Alcatraz Island. Major General Otis, who arrived from Denver last night, today assumed charge of the organization, outfitting and the sailing of the troops bound for Manila. General Otis held a long consultation with General Meriam this morning and the first step decided upon was the inspection of the City of Peking which is to transport the first regiment to the Philippines. Her accommodations were thoroughly examined and a few alterations will be made, which will delay the departure of the vessel until Saturday next. When ready for sea the Peking will carry four 4-pound Hotchkiss rapid fire guns, two in her stern. She is being prepared for the reception of 1600 enlisted men, 72 army officers, 8 navy officers and 112 sailors. The latter, with their officers,

are to man the Spanish ships captured by Admiral Dewey. There are now nearly 4000 men camped at the Presidio and nearly as many more will be here by the middle of next week.

The second battalion of the Oregon volunteers, under command of Colonel Summers, arrived here today from Portland and were received with great enthusiasm. They are a fine body of men and are better equipped than any of the soldiers that have arrived here from other states. They were met at the ferry depot by the second artillery and welcomed by a platoon of police. The soldiers, who showed few signs of fatigue after their long journey, marched up Market street to Van Ness avenue, thence to the Presidio, where they were enthusiastically received by the soldiers already encamped there. There were 550 men and officers in the whole batch of men from the Westport state.

Work on the transport City of Sydney and Australia is proceeding in a very busily manner. The former vessel is being coated and painted and a few carpenters are at work in her hold, but that is all. Unless a force of mechanics is put at work on her at once the vessel will not be ready to leave for a week or more. Little is being done on the Australia, but as she is less in need of repairs and alterations than the other vessel it will not take so long to fit her for service when orders are once issued to get her ready for departure.

The health of the men camped at the Presidio is generally good in spite of the hardships and exposure that the men have had to endure. There are one or two cases of incipient pneumonia and a few cases of fever, but that is all. One man from McMinnville, Or., has been stricken with some disease resembling measles, but the army physicians are not at all sure that this is his malady. He has been quarantined as a matter of precaution.

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KUTNER-GOLDSTEIN COMPANY.

More Goods for Less Money Than Ever Before

This week a gala week here—absolutely a bargain opportunity unequalled in the history of this or any other house. Come with confidence—you'll go home satisfied. We commence Monday morning a great sale in our Ladies' Skirt, Suit and Wrapper Department.

Ladies' Linen Duck Skirts, worth \$1.50, at 95c. Ladies' Broadened Silk Skirts, all silk, superior make and finish, worth \$6.50, at \$3.97 each. Ladies' Broadened Silk Skirts, extra fine quality and make, worth \$10, at \$5.89. Our entire stock of Ladies' Fine Tailor-made Suits in all the new woolen fabrics at a special discount of 25 per cent from regular prices. The balance of our stock of Ladies' Imported Spring Capes and Jackets at a reduction of 33 1/2 per cent from our regular prices.

WRAPPER SPECIALS.

Ladies' Percale Wrappers, well made, both light and dark patterns, worth \$1, at 50c. Ladies' extra quality fine Percale Wrappers, light and dark, regular \$1.25, sale price 89c.

Extraordinary Offer

—IN OUR— Wool Dress Goods Department FOR ONE ENTIRE WEEK.

Our entire peerless and unsurpassed stock of Plain and Fancy Wool Dress Goods at a special discount of

20 Per Cent

from regular marked prices. This is positively the greatest offering of Dress Goods that has ever taken place in this city.

SPECIAL SALE

—IN OUR— BARGAIN DEPARTMENT

On Friday, May 20th.

150 dozen Children's Heavy Ribbed Tan and Brown Cotton Hose, sizes 5 to 9, full seamless, actual value 15c a pair, for this sale 5c a Pair.

Sale commences at 9 a. m.

Kutner-Goldstein Co.,

THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

War and Groceries

Scott has to mix the two a little in his ads. in order to have the dose taken by the average reader these stirring times. OUR LEADING GROCER,

B. T. SCOTT,

Served in another company from '64 to '65. It looks now as if his mission was to stay in Fresno and sell Groceries cheap. The drought and war make times look a little rocky, and Scott is willing to help folks through. Go right along, and if there is a destitute family worthy of help, they will get it freely.

Selections

In fabrics for your warm weather suit should be thought of now, for when your order is taken it will give us very little leeway to have your suit finished on time. We never hurry our work, as we guarantee perfect workmanship, fit and elegant finish, and our fabrics are from the ultra-fashionable patterns selected by leaders in style.

A. H. SCHULZ,

Merchant Tailor.

1117 J Street, Fiske Building, Fresno.

MILLWOOD STAGE.

SANGER, CAL.

Lindsey & Gallagher, Proprietors.

Stage leaves Walton Stable, Sanger, for Millwood Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, connecting with J. H. House's stage from Fresno. Reaches Millwood same day. Extra trip when load offers. Through to "The Basin" when desired.

Decoration Day Flowers

Will be duplicated in their perfume in our exquisite stock of perfume. The odor of Spring violets, of roses and apple blossoms, of fashion and heather of the links, as dainty from one of our bottles of perfume as the fragrance of the fresh flower. Our stock of toilet articles, powders, soaps, brushes, sponges and perfumes are high grade and complete.

Geo. H. Monroe,

Druzzist,

1926-28 Marioposa Street.



IRON HAIL AT OLD SAN JUAN

Bombardment Ably Described.

Eight Inch Shells Fell Fast and Thick.

Havoc Wrought by One of the Missiles on the New York's Deck.

(Copyrighted 1898 by Associated Press.)

On board the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless, Key West, Fla., May 18.—The Dauntless, dispatch boat of the Associated Press, arrived here this morning and brought the first detailed account of the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico, by a portion of the fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Sampson, on May 12 last.

The American warships sustained only trivial injury and lost but one man killed. After the engagement the Cape Verde Islands were in ruins, the Canizal Island fort was silenced and the San Carlos battery was damaged. No shots were fired at the city and it was not known whether any damage was done there.

The plans of the fortifications furnished to the fleet were very misleading. It was known that the Spanish forts had recently been strengthened with new guns, but other facts developed which showed misstatements in the plans. Refugees in St. Thomas told the correspondents who touched there after the engagement that the Spaniards thought the forts at San Juan were stronger than those of Havana.

The United States fleet left Key West on May 3 to "intercept and destroy" the Spanish fleet which had left the Cape Verde Islands. This was the only information the United States navy department and Admiral Sampson had. Our warships proceeded slowly eastward and on May 8 were off Cape Haytien, republic of Hayti. Attempts were made there to obtain information regarding the whereabouts of the Spaniards, but no definite knowledge was obtained.

CITY OF SAN JUAN.

Early on the morning of May 12, Rear Admiral Sampson's ships approached San Juan, the American consul at Cape Haytien having reported the admiral that he had heard a report that thirteen Spanish ships had been seen heading for Porto Rico.

The city of San Juan is situated in a long narrow pocket. A tongue of high land separates it from the ocean. The entrance of the harbor is easily defended and the same can be said of the highlands of lofty Corrales Island which lies in the rear of the city. The highlands have been fortified by the Spaniards, but they did not prove in any way dangerous to our warships. The town of San Juan is on one side of the bay and in the rear of the town rise high hills. To reach the city the ships must pass Morro Castle fortifications and the battery at San Carlos, situated on a promontory at the east entrance of the harbor. Behind the city lies the Canizal battery on Canizal Island.

PLAN OF ACTION.

The attack on the forts was so planned that our warships could be in position to meet the Spanish vessels should they emerge from the harbor.

The fleet assembled at San Juan at 3 o'clock on Thursday last and prepared for battle, straining the decks and getting the guns, ammunition and appliances for handling in readiness.

THE BATTLE BEGINS.

Rear Admiral Sampson had transferred his flag to the Iowa and the attack on the forts began at 5:15 and lasted three hours. Although it was known at San Juan that the American fleet was near, the Spaniards apparently kept no lookout. The soldiers in the forts and the people in the town were fast asleep when our warships approached. It was not until broad daylight and the onset of the battle was well in an unusual hour. A range of broken hills came almost down to the ocean and, further inland, making a sharp line against the sky, rose a tall range of mountains. Overhead the sky was a deep blue. A ten knot easterly breeze was blowing and a long heavy swell gave a graceful motion to the sea. The plans of the admiral were thoroughly carried out majestically into the harbor and in due course of time opened a tremendous fire on the fortifications. Three times the warships made the circuit outlined in the official plan. The forts withstood the first round, but the Montgomery, from her station near Fort Canizal, wrought destruction. With glasses the officers of the Montgomery could see the occupants of the forts jumping over the walls and running away. The Detroit, which went nearest to Morro, had to train her guns at a high angle. Her shots directed at the north side of Morro cut deep furrows in the face of the fortifications.

The Iowa, leading the fleet, delivered her deadly missiles with great accuracy upon Morro's northern walls.

The rest of the fleet fired in order, first on Morro and then on San Carlos, according to position.

SPANIARDS AROUSED.

On the second round the Spaniards became thoroughly aroused, keeping up a furious but useless fire. From their fortifications and high elevations they had a splendid opportunity to cripple our fleet, but they seemed to fire as if only desirous of emptying their magazines. From the Associated Press dispatch boat we could see the American shells falling among the forts and troops of the garrison, raising clouds of dust and causing fires to break out. It was hoped the Spanish fleet would emerge from the harbor as soon as the firing began and a feeling of deep disappointment spread through the fleet when the scouts reported that the harbor was clear. At the end of the third round the monitor Terror failed to hear the order to withdraw and engaged Morro Castle alone for half an hour.

THE TERROR'S POSITION.

As seen from the dispatch boat of the Associated Press, which occupied a grand stand position, the squatty little monitor, in tackling the towering fort, was making a magnificent display of daring. The Terror moved in as if

she intended to run the Spanish forts and the Spaniards evidently became very much excited at her behavior, for they fired very rapidly and without taking aim and the Terror was not touched. From the dispatch boat, every shot fired by the Spaniards could be seen. The flash and smoke of the batteries were followed by great splashing hundreds of feet from the Terror. The shells of the Spaniards on exploding would bring columns of water sixty feet high. The battle was intensely interesting, but it was not so exciting as had been expected. The Spanish aim was so astoundingly bad that absolutely no anxiety was felt for our ships.

VERY BAD AIM.

In fact when the Spanish forts fired volleys which hid them in smoke followed a few seconds later by the splashing and splashing not dangerously near the Terror, derisive cheers went up from the colored crew of the dispatch boat standing on the bow. The admiral and supporters on the dispatch boat viewed the bombardment through marine glasses from the top of the pilot house. The heavy swell somewhat affected the aim of the gunners of the Terror for some of her shells struck the sea in front of the forts. Finally the Terror grew tired and slowly withdrew, firing as she steamed away. Then the Spaniards became almost frantic with excitement and blazed away at the monitor until she was far out of range.

WORK OF A SHELL.

After the battle the Associated Press dispatch boat went among the fleet to inspect the damage done. The sailors were calmly cleaning the decks and polishing the guns. On board the Iowa a boat was struck and caught fire, an exhaust pipe was dented, the bridge railing was shattered and three men were slightly wounded. All this was done by a lonely shell which struck the Iowa.

On shell which exploded on the New York killed a man, wounded four others, shattered two searchlights, splintered a cutter, tore three holes in a ventilator and broke a small davit. Pieces of this shell were picked up but there were not enough pieces to go around. The New York was hit only once.

A SCARED OPERATOR.

The New York fired 250 shots. It is said, during the bombardment, the cable which ran from San Juan to the operator at St. Thomas early on the morning of the 12th announcing that a vigorous bombardment of the capital was in progress, adding that he was going to take to the woods. It is considered probable that most of the inhabitants of the place followed his example and fled from the city soon after they were awakened by the Iowa's first broadside.

On the war vessel of a foreign power at San Juan during the bombardment was the small French cruiser Rigault de Genouilly.

She had her rigging cut by a piece of shell. After the bombardment the Frenchman left for the island of St. Thomas where her commander told Captain Converse of the Montgomery that the American officers were entirely justified. It is understood, however, that the French officers in conversation with others criticized the wisdom of the bombardment.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 18.—Over thirty Porto Rican refugees, mostly women, with very little money arrived here last night on board the French steamer Rodriguez. It is rumored that the Governor General of Porto Rico has issued a proclamation saying eight soldiers were killed and thirty-four were wounded as a result of the bombardment of the forts at San Juan by a portion of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet on May 12th. He adds that two guns were dismantled at Morro Castle, which otherwise was very little damaged. He also says the other forts were not much hurt.

In the cable shot, it is alleged, penetrated the place and the corner of a powder house was carried away. No school children were killed. The transport Alfonso XIII and the Spanish steamer Manilla were damaged by the American fire. The Spaniards as usual claim they won a victory, basing this assertion upon the fact that the American warships departed under fire.

But, the refugees say the city of San Juan is terrorized, its inhabitants being in hourly fear of the reappearance of the American fleet and a repetition of the bombardment. Therefore people are changing in the country out of range of the American guns.

The Spaniards claim that Freeman Haishead, the newspaper correspondent who was sentenced for three years imprisonment for photographing the fortifications of San Juan, was wounded by a shell which struck the town jail, but the refugees say he was probably shot by the Spaniards.

Many funerals have occurred recently at San Juan.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The President today sent these nominations to the senate:

War.—To be inspector general with rank of major, John C. Evans of South Carolina; to be commissary of subsistence with rank of captain, James Edward Culbertson of New York and James F. Jenkins of Wyoming.

To be assistant adjutant general with rank of captain—Harry S. New of Indiana; Beverly A. Reed of Texas; to be assistant quartermaster with rank of captain; Haldiman P. Young of New York; Frederick Rughore of the District of Columbia.

Withdrawals.—Captain James Parker, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, for inspector general of volunteers with rank of major; John F. Jenkins of Wyoming for commissary with rank of captain; Harry S. New of Indiana; Beverly A. Reed of Texas; Haldiman P. Young and Frederick Rughore of the District of Columbia for assistant quartermasters with rank of captain.

American Bark Wrecked.

PORT BLIZABETH, Cape Colony, May 18.—The bark R. A. C. Smith, Captain Hooper, which sailed from Port Louis, Mauritius, on April 26th, for New York, is ashore at Woody Cape and will probably become a wreck. All hands are on board with the exception of three men who are at this port. Assistance has been sent to the endangered vessel.

Attention Oleanerites.

The citizens of Oleaner and Washington colonies are requested to meet at the Washington colony cemetery on Saturday, May 22nd, at 9 a. m., for the purpose of cleaning up the cemetery preparatory to the Decoration Day services of May 30th. By order of committee.

J. D. GALLOWAY,

W. M. MITCHELL,

W. F. ROWELL.

Acorn Stoves, best on the Market.

Donahoe-Emmons & Co., agents.

BISMARCK ON THE CUBAN WAR

The Old Chancellor Is Hard on America.

Charges Her With Provok- ing the Conflict.

Finds Fault With American Ag- gression, Chamberlain's Speech and Things Generally.

(Copyrighted 1898 by Associated Press.)

FRIEDRICHSMUE, May 18.—The cold and rainy weather has increased Prince Bismarck's neuralgia and aggravated the swelling of his legs, and he has been unable to leave his bed for several days. Dr. Schweninger is again here, and is disquieted about his patient. The Prince, therefore, is unable to receive visitors, but a correspondent of the Associated Press, from members of the family has been able to obtain views of the former chancellor on the war and the suggested Anglo-Saxon alliance as expressed by the Prince during his most recent talk at the table. In substance they are as follows: Prince Bismarck condemns the war outright. He says it is due to systematic American provocation. French policy became unbecomingly, but a correspondent of the Associated Press, from members of the family has been able to obtain views of the former chancellor on the war and the suggested Anglo-Saxon alliance as expressed by the Prince during his most recent talk at the table. 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THE DRUGGISTS, CORNER MADISON AND K STREETS.
Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet
Articles, Perfumes. Everything
neatly carried in a first class
Drug Store, Physicians Prescriptions
filled accurately filled.

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumes. Everything usually carried in a first class Drug Store. Physicians Prescriptions accurately filled.

DISCUSSING WAR REVENUE

The Senate Progress- ing With the Bill.

Mr. Turpie Denounces Bond Issues.

The House Adjourns After a Ses- sion of Half an Hour.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The house adjourned today after a session lasting only half an hour. An ineffectual effort was made to pass a bill prohibiting the publication of information concerning the strength of the country's fortifications. Without a word of debate the deficiency pension bill was passed.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The feature of today's session of the senate was the speech of Mr. Turpie, Democrat of Indiana, upon the war revenue measure. He strongly contended that all the funds required for the prosecution of the war could be raised through the proposed inheritance tax, by the tax on corporations, by the collection of the silver seigniorage and by the issue of legal tender notes. These four means of obtaining money would yield to the government during the next year, he maintained, fully \$200,000,000 an amount in excess of the estimated sum necessary for the conduct of the war.

Considerable progress was made in the reading of the bill, which included, naturally, the consideration of the amendments proposed by the committee. Through the influence of Mr. Gorman, Democrat of Maryland, the imprisonment penalty was stricken out of some of the sections relating to violations of the stamp tax.

After an extended debate, part of which occurred in secret executive session, the conference report on the bill suspending certain parts of the existing law relating to the purchase of supplies by the war department was adopted.

The bill permitting officers of the regular army to accept staff appointments in the volunteer army without losing their rank or place in the regular service was passed.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A house bill, reported by the committee on claims was passed directing the payment to Samuel McKee of Kentucky, \$718, for expenses incurred by him in a contest for his seat in the fourth congress.

A bill providing that officers in the regular army should be eligible in staff appointments in the volunteer army and that governors, with the consent of the president, may appoint officers of the regular army in the grade of field officers in organizations of the volunteer army in the District of Columbia and Indian Territory was passed.

Mr. Hawley called up the report of the conference on the bill suspending the action of certain existing laws relating to the purchase of supplies by the quartermaster's department of the army.

Mr. Hawley explained that the senate conference had abandoned their amendment repealing section 3769 of the revised statutes and had inserted the following:

"That during the existing war the bureau of ordnance of the war department is authorized to purchase without advertisement such ordnance or ordnance stores as are needed for immediate use and when such ordnance and ordnance stores are to be manufactured to make contracts without advertisements for such stores to be delivered as rapidly as manufactured."

Mr. Gorman, Maryland, inquired of Mr. Hawley whether the provision involved would confer upon the chief of ordnance unlimited authority to contract for supplies one or two years hence.

Mr. Hawley replied that the provision conferred upon the chief of ordnance only such power as it was necessary for him in the circumstances to have.

"The projectiles and guns and other supplies which we must have," said Mr. Hawley, "with some heat, 'are not to be had in every day shop. Only three or four concerns in the country make them. The chief of ordnance knows exactly what he has to pay for them and without advertising for proposals. I could give the senator (Mr. Gorman) some information on this point, but I do not think it is proper to do so in open session."

"You need not call for secret session on my account," said Mr. Gorman, "but I would like to know how sweeping this provision is."

"Well," retorted Mr. Hawley, "there is just this about it. If you have not an honest chief of ordnance, have him turned out and put in another man. It is essential that we have the authority conferred upon him by this provision. I call for a secret executive session, Mr. President."

The call was sustained and at 12:27 p. m. the senate went into secret session. Discussing the question in secret session for half an hour, the report on the quartermaster's bill was agreed to.

Allghany Arsenal Opened.

PITTSBURGH, May 18.—After an illness of thirty years the shops at the Allegheny arsenal in this city were started up today and a large force set to work manufacturing leather goods for the volunteer army. It is probable that some of the shops will be in operation until the close of the war.

California Fruit Sales.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The Earl Company sold California cherries today: Royal Anne, \$1.50 per bushel; Black Tartarian, 70c per bushel; Centennial, 90c.

Closing Out Sale.

My entire stock of millinery goods, hats, gloves, ribbons, etc., must be sold by July 1st. Mrs. E. Downing.

Fresno Undertaking Co.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS
AND EMBALMERS.
Work guaranteed second to none.
107 1/2 Street. Tel. 111.

COTTON EXPERIMENTS.

A Summary of Results Obtained at the Alabama Experiment Station.

The results of experiments with cotton at the Alabama station are thus summarized in a recent bulletin:

The group of varieties yielding most lint were Texas Oak, Griffin, Hawkins, Decatur, Moll Cross No. 10, Jones Improved, Duncan, Hutchinson, Federal, Truitt and Whitley. Seed of the same original stock, but grown for one year in different parts of the cotton belt, when planted at Auburn showed no marked difference in productiveness. The yields obtained by planting fresh 1-year-old and 2-year-old seed were nearly identical. With late cultivation the seed of cotton was slightly larger than with ordinary cultivation.

Trials cotton in narrow rows on upland of medium quality gave practically the same yields whether the single plants stood 12, 18 or 24 inches apart in the drill. The yield decreased when the distance between plants was increased to 30 or 36 inches. The crop matured earlier with thick planting.

Topped cotton plants yielded less than those not topped.

The use of 640 pounds of slaked lime, applied broadcast in 1896, failed to increase the crop that year. But cotton following broadcast cowpung, turned under in the spring of 1897, afforded a larger yield on the plot lined the previous year than on the plot not lined. Subsoiling in January, 1896, was decidedly beneficial to the first crop of cotton, but afforded no increase in the second crop, grown in 1897.

A mixture of stable manure, cottonseed meal and acid phosphate, applied without composting, afforded a slightly larger yield than did exactly the same materials made into compost about one month before using. Composting increased the efficiency of the acid phosphate, but not of acid phosphate. Slightly larger yields were obtained by looking on all the fertilizer than by reserving one-fourth and applying this portion in the seed drill at planting time.

One hundred and fifty pounds per acre of cottonseed meal afforded a larger yield of seed cotton than 316 pounds of cottonseed or 70 1/2 pounds of nitrate of soda. These amounts of the above named fertilizer contained equal quantities of nitrogen; hence cottonseed meal was the source whence the most effective form of nitrogen was obtained.

Acid phosphate was more effective, pointed for present, than Florida soft phosphate, except when the crude phosphate was employed in compost. Acid phosphate alone failed to increase the yield. Cottonseed meal was highly beneficial. Kainit alone and in combination greatly increased the yield. Kainit decreased the injury from "black rust," and this is apparently the explanation of the large increase in yield on the plots receiving kainit.

Grains of top-seedling seed.
Tall do well, good!
Kiss 'em, 'em—'em 'em 'em—
Shut 'em 'em 'em.

Lay 'em in 'em 'em 'em place.
Rockaby, lay 'em.
When do you sleep in 'em 'em 'em,
Wale you wale 'em.

Givins off ter sleepin' lay,
No his mummy's lay,
Flower in his 'em 'em 'em 'em 'em,
Good night, 'em 'em 'em.

—Frank L. Stanton.

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The Coarse Gold Mining Company

To our friends and the public generally: The Coarse Gold Mining and Development Company are now open to subscribers of stock.

From the development work thus far done on the Santa Claus mine at Coarse Gold, which has surpassed our most sanguine expectations, we are now in a position to recommend you to buy shares of the Coarse Gold Mining and Development Company, being satisfied that the results there attained warrant this action on our part.

Only 500 shares are offered. Shares \$24 each on installment plan. Call or send for prospectus at the office of the company, 1838 Mariposa street.

John J. Seymour, President, J. Wilbur Cate, Secretary, Dr. J. L. Maupin, Lewis H. Smith, C. A. Shattuck, H. C. B. Gill, M. Gurr, Howard L. Adams, directors and incorporators.

Arrival of Another Carload

Of Columbus Buggy Company's vehicles. M. T. Cook, direct agent. Also an outfitter's agent for harness, robes and saddles. Warehouse, 387 J street, corner Kern street. Connecting with Hopkins' Agricultural Works and repair shops.

One application of Smith's Dandruff Pomade stops itching scalp.

Smith's Dandruff Pomade removes the cause of dandruff and itching scalp; price, 50c. Guaranteed at Smith Bros' drug store.

Smith Bros. agents for Dr. Kilmer's remedies.

Gasoline Stoves at Barrett-Hicks Co.'s.

Ice Cold Bottled Beer, Syphons and Soda Water at Richter's Bottling Works. Telephone 30.

Sheet Music neatly bound at Slater's.

Spring Lamb.

Choice veal, beef, mutton and pork always on hand at the New England Market, 1021 J street. U. G. Smith, proprietor. Telephone 185 red.

For the finest lunch and glass of beer go to the Tiroll.

Bibles, Prayer Books

And Hymnals, a good assortment at South & Fenelon's

Norman makes wheels to order

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Retains Severe Hernia with Comfort.

Easy to Wear. No pressure on Hips or Back. No undertraps. Never moves.

It's guaranteed by

Smith Bros.

Sole Agents, Fresno, Cal.



FIGURED BLUE TAFFETA GOWN FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

Blue Taffeta Gown.

The new crisp taffetas, which appear in all the latest and most beautiful colorings, are cool looking and lend themselves charmingly to the fashionable mode of trimming with linen, chambric or lawn.

A gown in taffeta blue covered with turquoise and white aurelia is combined with white linen embroidery and insertions. The skirt, fashionably cut, with a deep circular flounce, forms an apron, sharply pointed in front, sloping higher at the sides, and finishing at the back each side of the tiny satinet at the middle. Its width is four yards. The décolleté blouse displays a broadened linen, which is encircled by a little collar, pointed in the front and back, and with scallops over the sleeves. Linen insertion borders it

and it is fastened at the side, like the corsage, by crystal buttons. The back of the bodice fits snugly to the waist line, where the slight fullness, back and front, is confined by a white kid belt. The small sleeves are in the ordinary gigot fashion, with a pointed trimming of insertion. The proper cut of the gown can be only obtained from the cut in the patterns published by Harper's Bazar, where it appears.

With this gown is worn a French hat of coarsely plaited straw. A gauze scarf interlaced with satin blue ribbons is arranged over the crown. The decoration of the front is a cluster of jetted wings and quills, while under the brim at the back on each side is a mass of deep red and pale tinted roses resting on the hair.

Quantity of material for gown—taffeta, 16 yards; silk lining, 18 yards; insertion, 5 yards; embroidery, 1/2 yard.

Stand by the Company That Brought Down the Price of Ice in Fresno. San Joaquin Ice Co.

A Home Industry That is Saving Thousands of Dollars
to Fresno and the Valley.

Finest and Most Complete Plate Ice Plant in the United States

Ice delivered to any part of Fresno or Additions for

30 Cents Per 100 Pounds

And to Families, 10 pounds for 5 cents or at the rate of half a cent a pound. "Live and Let Live."
Butter, Eggs, Meat and Dried Fruits received for cold storage.

Factory and Office, Cor. Santa Clara and P Streets.

JOHN McMULLIN, President.

W. J. McNULTY, Manager.

Santa Fe Route

NEW RAILWAY.

Trains leave from and arrive at S. F. Depot.

Fresno Freight and Ticket Office, 1824 Mariposa street. Telephone, Blau 125.

The Best Railway

San Francisco to Chicago.

LOOK AT THE TIME:

LEAVE	DAILY	FOR EXAMPLE
Fresno	12:05 A.M.	Tuesday
Bakersfield	1:05 A.M.	"
Merced	2:05 A.M.	"
Stockton	3:05 A.M.	"
San Francisco	4:05 A.M.	Wednesday
San Francisco	12:05 P.M.	Thursday
San Francisco	1:05 P.M.	"
San Francisco	2:05 P.M.	"
San Francisco	3:05 P.M.	"
San Francisco	4:05 P.M.	"
San Francisco	5:05 P.M.	"
San Francisco	6:05 P.M.	"
San Francisco	7:05 P.M.	"
San Francisco	8:05 P.M.	"
San Francisco	9:05 P.M.	"
San Francisco	10:05 P.M.	"
San Francisco	11:05 P.M.	"
San Francisco	12:05 A.M.	"

W. H. MATSON, JR., Commercial Agent.

Hotel de France.

IKK MYER, Proprietor.

One Block West of S. P. R. R. Depot, Cor. G and Fresno.

OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

The above commodious brick building has been entirely renovated and furnished, and is now in first-class condition. Rooms from 25c up. Weekly and monthly rates at reduced prices. First-class bar in connection with hotel. Also free employment office under my own personal management. IKK MYER.

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Room 1 and 2, Fresno National Bank building, Fresno, California. Telephone 361.

J. P. MEUX, MEUX & JOHNSTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

1824 Mariposa street. Will practice in U. S. and State courts at San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Notice to Creditors.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

In the matter of the estate of Smith Olney,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED administrator of the estate of Smith Olney, deceased, to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit their claims with the necessary vouchers within four months after the date of the notice, to the said administrator personally, at his place of business at No. 1827 Mariposa street, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, or at the office of Lewis H. Smith, attorney for said administrator, at Room 1 and 2, Farmers' Bank building, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California.

Lewis H. Smith, attorney for administrator.

Dated April 20, 1898.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

